

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

For the National Era.
LEONARD WRAY.

A ROMANCE OF MODERN HISTORY.

By the author of "The Chronicles of the Barons," "The Embassy," "The Yule Log," "Philip of Lorraine," &c.

CHAP. XIII.

Zachariah Grit acquires knowledge.

"I have been looking for you with impatience," observed Martin to Zachariah Grit, as he admitted the latter to the den in the Rue St. Anne.

"And I've been hunting for you for the last hour," retorted Grit. "Up one street and down another, in courts, and up steps, and through passages, no end of 'em. What with the crooked streets and the crooked lingo, I couldn't get along no ways pleasant. Darn the parley-wool! But here I am, at last."

They sat down—Martin in the large chair, Grit by his side. A lamp was burning, and the fire, though only smoldering, still gave out sufficient heat to make the temperature of the place tolerable. They had a purpose, evidently; for no words were wasted before they entered upon the business for which they had met, except an observation from Grit to the effect that he considered it a fortunate circumstance that Martin spoke a civilized language, meaning English.

"I have found it of use," remarked Martin, as he sorted some slips of paper covered with figures, which he placed before Grit. "I am indebted for my knowledge of it to the Englishman who gave me the first idea which led to my grand discovery. Ah, sir, I had only had money enough to go on, or I could have ruined every bank in Paris, or elsewhere."

"Speculating on chance, said noways incongruous," observed Grit, with a knowing, knowing glance at his companion. "I never know'd much good come of it in the money-knack line. You see, if you get a streak of luck one day, you're 'en a'more sure to try chances for a better the next; but it don't come 'a'ways. Now, I never had no science. It's all luck with me. When I see there's a run on a particular number, or on a particular color, I back it at long odds. Sometimes I win, but sometimes I lose. I tell you, it is to be done," said Martin, "I've proved it over and over again. Look at all those books. They are treatises on the science of numbers, on the theory of probabilities, on the doctrine of the certainty of chances. There is not another collection like it in the world. When I was comparatively a rich man, they were my constant study night and day. On them, and on the experience of thousands of visits to the tables, when gambling houses were permitted by law, I established my theory, and tested its accuracy, only I never could go far enough. But it is to be done, it is to be done. All I want is some rich enough to back me. I will answer for its success. He spoke with all the earnestness of infatuation, but with a wildness of manner that betrayed a secret remorse, lying deep, deep down in his heart, and then preying on the best and noblest impulses of his nature. He drew his chair close up to the side of Grit, and, passing from paper to paper, explained the principle according to which he had demonstrated, to his own satisfaction, that if carried out to the end, a man, being possessed of a certain sum, might go to the gambling-table and realize in one night an enormous fortune. For the time, his whole soul seemed given up to the elucidation of his grand discovery, so as to bring it down to the level of Grit's understanding. At last he came to an end. "At least a hundred times I have been on the point of realizing my hopes," he added; "but just as the prize was in my grasp, it has been snatched from me—all for the want of a little more to stake."

He looked at Zachariah, as if for an expression of assent. My "pinion is," exclaimed this worthy, "that money got this yer way never did nobody much good. If it wasn't for the excitement, people wouldn't go to the gambling-tables. They begin it for the sensation of the thing 'most, and then they get dragged into it further and further, till there's no stopping 'em, and they can't hold back themselves. Have you got any children?"

Martin's haggard features turned of a ghastly hue. He hesitated a moment, and then murmured out: "Because I pity 'em if you have, that's a fact," answered Grit. "If you haven't, it ain't of so much account. Have you?"

Martin gasped out the words, "A daughter." There was a pause, during which Zachariah turned the papers which Martin had placed in his hands over and over, apparently considering what he should say. At length he broke silence.

"Look here," he said. "Mister, I don't know what other name you've got besides Martin."

"Call me Martin," replied the other. "I have long since ceased to be known by any other."

"Well, then, Mister Martin," resumed Grit, "I won't have a hand in this yer speculation. It don't promise no good for the conscience. When I met you at the gambling-table, I seen you to be one of them desperate creatures as Fortune likes to kick. I don't mean to say I'm any better than you, come to draw the line very fine, for gambling ain't a virtue, fix it how you will; and it ain't considered no ways respectable either; that's a fact. But when Fortune kicks some men, they takes it easy. Others fall to a frettin', an' 'pinin', an' drinkin', and at last they takes some oneconfortable way of gettin' out of the world that ain't pleasant for those to think on who had a hand in makin' 'em go lunatic. Now, that's just my case. I'm afraid there's a long score ag'in my name, in that book my dear old mother used to tell me of, and which she said was kep' close posted up, by every man's recordin' angel. A good many of the things that's set down ag'in me I done without considerin'—most on 'em, I may say. But that's cos human nature's radical bad, and mine ain't no better than anybody else's. In a general way, I raps, it ain't no woe. However, I can say I never went cool to do any human creature a damage, and I ain't a goin' to begin with you."

"But, my friend—bear me, my friend," exclaimed Martin. "I ask you to render me a service. It is sure, I tell you, can you not see it is? Are those not the figures?"

"What on earth's the use of 'calc'latin' ag'in facts?" interrupted Grit, "agin' the fact that I seen you lose a matter of three or four hundred dollars last night, in the Folies-bas, way over I know'd a man in his born bones do it; there ain't no 'mount of figgerin', pile it up over so high, as 'il persuade me you've cooked the right as yet; no, sir."

"But I tell you it is because I had not enough to go on," repeated Martin. "You saw how I won, and though I lost all I had gained, I should have won it back presently, with three times more at least. It was my luck!"

Grit shook his head, as he looked around the den, and at a glance took note of its condition.

"Does your daughter know anything?" he asked.

"No! no!" hastily answered Martin. "Not for all the world comes of good and precious, would I have her even suspect the truth. My poor Lisette! my poor child!"

"What a bad opinion of a man's got into," retorted Grit, still musing, "when his own

children mustn't know what he's after. What would this yer d'ar of yours say if she knowed?"

Martin shook his head, wrung his hands, and buried his face in them, leaning his elbows on the table.

"I see, I see," murmured Grit. Then ensued a pause, which Zach broke. "Old man," he said, "can't you give this yer consern the go-by? Give it up, now!"

Martin started, and, as if suddenly inspired with new energy, exclaimed: "What! give up a discovery that has cost me so many years of anxious toil; so much investigation; and that I have demonstrated to be true in principle and doubled away? In the pursuit of which, I have been restrained by no considerations of position, family, happiness, health, even salvation? Give it up, now! I can sink no lower. I am lost to society, and even almost to myself, for I feel and know that I am not the same. Give it up! No! It is certain; look you, it is here, here!" and he struck his forehead with his clenched hand. "This conviction alone sustains me in the terrible struggle I am condemned, like one of the damned, to maintain against my better nature, and which is daily, hourly, momentally, breaking me up, body and soul. No! I will not give it up. I cannot. I would not if I could, now."

[REMAINDER OF CHAP. XIV. TO-MORROW.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1854.

CONGRESS.

A resolution calling for information in regard to the San Juan barbarity was adopted by the Senate to-day; that body refused to consider the Texas Navy Incorporation bill; and the River and Harbor bill was taken up and considered.

In the House, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, was excused from further service on the special committee to investigate legislative frauds in that body; the Post Office Route bill was passed; a resolution of inquiry in relation to the destruction of San Juan was adopted; the army bill was passed in an improved form; and a motion by Mr. Eliot to suspend the rules to admit of the introduction of a bill to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, was defeated—45 to 120.

PRO-SLAVERY TACTICS.

Certain Southern newspapers are in the habit of catching up partial and often utterly false statements, purporting to be taken from the Census returns, upon which they build the most airy and untenable castles of sectional pride and vanity. But when the falsehoods of these statements are exposed, and the absurd inferences drawn from them turned to ridicule, the champions of Slavery have the discretion to say no more about the matter. Confident that their readers will never see the Anti-Slavery papers, they feel perfectly assured that their manufactured statistics will never be exposed to the contempt of their readers. This is some consolation in defeat, at any rate.

It is a maxim, that "honesty is the best policy;" and we have an abiding conviction that Southern men will come to see that truth is better than error, even in reference to the workings of the Slavery system. We were much gratified to point to the fact, a few days ago, that the Virginians, in order to arouse the public to the importance of industrial enterprises, had found it necessary to abandon and to expose the false statements and false principles of political economy which Elwood Fisher, some five years ago, instilled into their minds. May we not hope that a similar contingency may induce them to abandon other false representations which they have recently attempted to palm off upon the public? We allude to the grossly false and utterly unfounded criminal statistics which recently went the rounds of Southern newspapers, and which we have shown up in their true light.

We refer, also, to the partial, and therefore essentially false church statistics, which we have also been before the public in their true light. Cannot the chivalrous *Enquirer* and the philosophical *Examiner* look the truth in the face? Are they afraid to set the plain facts before their readers? They and other Southern writers doubtless believed that they were building on a foundation of fact, when they asserted the moral superiority of the South, as attested by criminal and church statistics; but, now that we have swept away the basis on which they rested, they are compelled by every obligation of candor to make the acknowledgment, and place the whole truth before their readers.

G.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The New York *Herald* of the 20th contains two able and interesting articles from foreign journals, upon the domestic discussion in this country relative to Slavery, and its relations to the affairs of Europe. One, from the Dublin *University Magazine*, is in almost a desponding vein, from the apprehension that the slave power may extort dishonorable compliance from England, in her necessities growing out of the war with Russia. The writer, however, ventures to hope that the slave power may be overthrown, or that, at any rate, John Bull will have virtue enough to resist the extortions it may make. The article from *Fraser's Magazine* is one of the ablest and most accurate criticisms upon American affairs, which we remember to have seen in a foreign journal. The author deals with the same topics which the Dublin writer discusses, but cherishes a more sanguine and hopeful spirit. He speaks confidently that no stress of circumstances will induce England to sacrifice her honor on the altar of Slavery. We are sanguine in the belief, that unless the temptation comes soon, England's virtue will not be put to the test. We have little apprehension that the vile spirit of Slavery Propagandism will rule this country beyond the expiration of the present Congress. The administration may still cherish the power to do ill, but it can effect little, when the people's Representatives are actuated by the spirit of liberty and patriotism.

G.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

We called attention on Wednesday to the projected scheme for the revival of the slave trade, and showed the relation which the proposed withdrawal of the African squadron has to this newest phase of slave-driving Democracy. The *Richmond Enquirer* of the same date, with our article has the following on the same subject. It will be seen that the editor disapproves the proposition, from its tendency to strengthen the Anti-Slavery excitement, and thereby to weaken the influence of those Northern men who are co-operating with the South. Not a word of censure or denunciation of the nefarious traffic is uttered by the *Enquirer*, but its opposition is placed exclusively on the ground of expediency. We have long ago made the observation, which the experience of every day goes to confirm, that it is not the counsellors of moderation who rule the South, and direct the current of public opinion. Those who propose the most extravagant schemes of Slavery Propagandism, and utter the most abominable sentiments in support of Slavery, are sure to get the lead of public opinion. The Whigs of the South, from their conservative bias, have always been more moderate in their demands in behalf of Slavery than the abram Democracy, and on this account they have for the most part found themselves in a minority. In other respects their maxims of Government are more congenial to Southern ideas of Republicanism than those of their antagonists. We predict that the next demand of the Slave Power will be the REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. Those who are unwilling to enroll themselves under the piratical flag, with these words for their motto, may as well count upon being denounced as Abolitionists. A few words of moderate counsel, like those thrown out by the *Enquirer*, will be of no avail. They will not check the progress of Southern opinion, which strongly sets in the direction of Slavery Propagandism.

We are glad that the issue is about to be made. Detestable and criminal as the avowals of these men are, and calculated as they are toicken the heart, they will serve to mark out new party lines, and to separate all decent and honorable men, who are now dragged along by the force of party or sectional ties, from the vile conspirators against liberty and humanity.

G.

REVIVAL OF THE SLAVE TRADE. The proposition to revive the African slave trade, whether originating in mere levity or in an unreflecting ultraism, will not contribute anything to the strength and stability of Southern interests. We suspect the author of the suggestion does not contemplate an earnest effort to consummate his scheme; but if the attempt were made, it would result in inevitable and ridiculous failure. In all probability, the public opinion of the South would condemn the measure with emphasis if not unanimous voice; or if this were not so, it would be utterly impossible to procure a repeal of the law against the slave trade. But if we suppose these obstacles overcome, still an attempt to revive the slave trade would encounter the united opposition of Christendom. So that, in every respect, the enterprise is so absurd and nugatory as to warrant the conclusion that no sane and sober mind does seriously propose it.

But see the folly of merely suggesting any such scheme. It is proposed to relieve the Government of the expense and trouble of maintaining a squadron on the coast of Africa; but this suggestion will give color to the suspicion that the real design is to revive the slave trade, and thus the measure will be defeated. Nor is this the worst consequence. In its struggle with the Abolitionists, the South has been much embarrassed by the charge that its object was not merely defence, but aggression and conquest—that it is not content with the quiet enjoyment of its rights, but aspires to an illegitimate aggrandizement and domination. This accusation, though false, has driven away a sympathy and support, which else the South would have found among the faithful men of the North. And it is because the proposition to revive the slave trade appears to justify this accusation, and thus weakens the cause of the South, that we deplore and condemn it. The idea of reviving the slave trade, however, is so very silly, that we suspect no candid mind will believe for a moment that it is seriously entertained in the South.

PUFFING OURSELVES.—An extract of a letter, bestowing great praise on the *Era*, found its way, by mistake, into our paper of the 20th instant.

THE LATE THOMAS RITCHIE.

The *Richmond Enquirer* of Monday contains a biographical sketch of the life of this gentleman. He was the father of the present editor, and the founder of the paper, in May, 1804. For forty-one years he was its principal conductor, during which time he, perhaps, did more to manufacture the public opinion of the State of Virginia, than even the ablest of the four Presidents (including John Tyler) whom she gave to the nation during that period. Mr. Ritchie possessed in a remarkable degree the political energy and enthusiasm for which the Virginia politicians have been distinguished; and it was this trait, rather than any remarkable powers of mind, or skill in composition, which was the secret of his success.

In 1845 he gave up the *Enquirer* to his sons, and came to this city, for the purpose of conducting the official organ of Mr. Polk's Administration. He continued to edit the *Union* until the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency.

Mr. Ritchie always bore the reputation of an honorable gentleman, and is said to have been distinguished for the social virtues. Few men have done more to elevate the standard of the editorial character. It is to be regretted that his biographer has not thought proper to allude to the most honorable episode in the life of Mr. Ritchie. We allude to his bold and manly advocacy of Emancipation, in 1831-2, while the subject was undergoing discussion in the Legislature. He had the honor of being denounced as an Anti-Slavery agitator, by the slaveholders, and their public meetings in the interior counties; which charge Mr. Ritchie bravely repelled, with argument and ridicule, and fought to the end of the legislative controversy on the side of Freedom. He only yielded, at last, to an apparent necessity, and without the slightest change of his opinions. We are not aware that his opinions on this subject ever underwent a change as to the abstract merits of Slavery, although circumstances gradually drew him into the ranks of the Southern Pro-Slavery party. He was, however, never ultra in his Southern proclivities, but always counseled moderation. Peace to his ashes!

G.

A PARADOX.—An Arkansas paper publishes an article headed "Wanted in Arkansas," in which it enumerates among the wants, 500,000 good industrious farmers to till the land; it is now lying all over the State idle, and adds: "The land is first rate, water excellent, and the health good. The land will produce cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and every kind of vegetable that grows in the United States. The lands are now open, ready, and waiting."

Yet, if we are to believe the accounts which reach us from that region, thousands of agriculturists are leaving this excellent arable soil, with all its advantages, to migrate to Kansas, where lands are not open to settlement. Are the 500,000 industrious farmers wanted in Arkansas to take the places of those who go to Kansas? If so, the matter is worthy the attention of the Emigration Aid Society, who might thus, instead of sending their settlers to the latter, make a demonstration upon the former, and settle it with a free population.

Phil. North American.

A State Convention of the friends of Temperance is to take place at New York, on the 27th of September.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, July 22, 1854.

To the Editor of the National Era: Your papers have not come these three weeks. What is the matter? Is our paper stopped? Does the paper issue, or are the mails determined that truth shall be gagged? Your various subscribers are angry at the paper not coming.

Yours,
SUBSCRIBER IN SPRINGFIELD.

Our subscribers in Springfield are informed that the *Era* is mailed to them regularly every Wednesday afternoon, and sent to the Chicago post office for distribution. We have written to the postmaster there, to ascertain where the delay is.

Putnam's Monthly, for August, contains a very intelligent account of the Smithsonian Institution, and many other papers of merit. It is an excellent periodical. G. P. Putnam & Co., New York; \$3 per year.

RUM IN THE NAVY.—Gerrit Smith's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, excluding alcoholic liquors entirely from the navy, except as medicines, was yesterday reconsidered by the House, and rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker—the vote standing 80 to 80. (You will find nearly every slaveholder's vote recorded on the side of rum; not that they all care for liquor, but because they dread the march of reform, and fear that the correction of any other social evil will weaken the line of defence of Slavery.) So the banishment of liquor rations from the navy must wait another year.—*New York Tribune*.

Did Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, propose his amendment for the purpose of defeating that proposed by Mr. Smith? It is thought by very many that he is too knowing a man to propose such an amendment in the hope of its passing.

RUMORED FAILURES.—Mr. John Tucker, of Philadelphia, well known as the President of the Reading Railroad Company, is said to have failed in his individual capacity. His liabilities are reported to be about one and a half millions of dollars. Mr. Tucker was largely interested in the Montrose Iron Works, which are also said to have failed. The Absecon Railroad is in a very precarious condition. Its notes are said to have laid over yesterday.

ANOTHER FAILURE.—The Franklin Marine and Fire Insurance Company, at Saratoga, has failed. This company never enjoyed much confidence with the community. Its liabilities are over \$100,000.

INDIAN SKIRMISH.—An arrival at New York from Corpus Christi, reports that Captain Van Buren, with twelve soldiers, followed a party of twenty-five Comanches a distance of 300 miles, attacked and defeated them, killing several. Capt. Van Buren was shot through the body, but was recovered.

DEATH OF JACOB RICHARDSON.—Jacob Richardson, formerly Collector of Oswego, and the alleged defaulter for \$100,000, died on the night of the 26th, at Kingston, Canada, after a short illness.

CHOLERA.—The deaths at the Poor House at Buffalo are reported to have been seventeen on the 26th.

At the Suspension Bridge, near Niagara, there were seven, all on the Canada side.

NEW COTTON.—Two bales of new crop cotton were received at New Orleans on the 25th, from Texas.

Two deserters from the English army at Halifax, who, before they left, broke into the Queen's treasury and robbed it of about seven hundred mill dollars, were arrested in New York yesterday, and most of the money recovered. Under the Ashburton treaty, they will be sent back, and probably be shot. Their names are Uriah Pricker and Thomas Casey.

Cassius M. Clay, it is said, has been doing a good work through Illinois, and at a few points in Iowa. He has everywhere won attention, and made the impression due to his honesty, his frankness, courage, and devotion to liberty.

Elbridge Gerry Austin, a citizen of San Francisco, California, who has been stopping at Nahant, died suddenly at that place on the 25th.

Telegraphic despatches from Quebec announce the death there on Monday, by cholera, of Col. Hogarth, commanding the 26th regiment of British infantry.

It is said that a conspiracy has lately been discovered at Vera Cruz, and that there were several arrests.

TREATY WITH RUSSIA.—We observed some days ago, with pleasure, an article in the official paper, intimating that an additional treaty had been, or was about to be, concluded between M. de Stoeckl, Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and our Government; and we casually learned from reliable authority, that one of its stipulations, and a very important one, was the solemn recognition of the great principle of the freedom of the seas—that is, that free ships make free goods. We now learn authentically that this treaty, which we find was concluded on Saturday last, was communicated to the Senate on Wednesday by the President, and was on the same day considered and ratified by the unanimous consent of that body—a rare instance of promptitude in such matters, as well as conclusive evidence of the unexceptionable character of the treaty itself.—*Nat. Intell.*

A PARADOX.—An Arkansas paper publishes an article headed "Wanted in Arkansas," in which it enumerates among the wants, 500,000 good industrious farmers to till the land; it is now lying all over the State idle, and adds: "The land is first rate, water excellent, and the health good. The land will produce cotton, corn, wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, and every kind of vegetable that grows in the United States. The lands are now open, ready, and waiting."

Yet, if we are to believe the accounts which reach us from that region, thousands of agriculturists are leaving this excellent arable soil, with all its advantages, to migrate to Kansas, where lands are not open to settlement. Are the 500,000 industrious farmers wanted in Arkansas to take the places of those who go to Kansas? If so, the matter is worthy the attention of the Emigration Aid Society, who might thus, instead of sending their settlers to the latter, make a demonstration upon the former, and settle it with a free population.

Phil. North American.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

A meeting of the citizens of Dubuque county was held at Burlington, July 15, Col. Isaac L. Miller presiding. Resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the Nebraska perfidy. The *Burlington Daily Telegraph* (Dem.) speaks highly of this meeting, and says:

"Able and eloquent speeches were made on the occasion by Messrs. White, Calkins, Graft, Crocker, and others. Mr. White did himself special credit. His speech was marked by great ability, and was listened to with undivided attention. Almost every sentence uttered by himself, as well as by all the other speakers, was received with loud applause—an unmistakable sign that the people are of one voice, and that they have entered upon the present step with a zeal which looks to nothing but success."

A similar demonstration came off in Washington county, July 1, where the people without distinction of party united in the nomination of candidates for county officers, and passed resolutions denouncing the Democratic delegation from Iowa in Congress, for voting for the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Wisconsin.—The *Skebygann Newsbode*, a Holland Dutch paper, and Democratic in politics, speaks quite favorably of the Anti-Nebraska State Convention at Madison, on the 13th instant, and commends its platform as one upon which all lovers of Freedom and bakers of Slaves and whisky can rally. The *Newsbode*, in a previous number, said it had witnessed enough of the action of President Pierce's administration to satisfy it of its iniquity and blind devotion to the slave power, and declared that it would no longer be tampered by party, but should support such principles as it thought right, and best adapted to promote the welfare of humanity.

Ohio.—The *Bay City Daily Mirror* (Sandusky) is a thorough Democratic paper (edited by the Hon. Joseph Cable, ex-M. C.), and is not willing to swallow the Nebraska swindle.

In the seventh district, the Zania Territorial hopes Aaron Harlan will be nominated by the people for re-election to Congress, by acclamation, and without the formality of a Convention.

The Nebraska bill is based upon the great Democratic idea of popular sovereignty, or leaving the question of Freedom or Slavery to the people of the Territories.—*Cin. Inq.*

How much popular sovereignty is deposited with the people of Territories may be estimated from the fact that a President, controlled by slaveholders, chooses the Governor, bench of Judges, Marshal, Treasurer, Auditor, and, in short, fills almost every office; the House of Delegates is overshadowed by the Governor's veto. Such "sovereignty" may be "popular" with the slave-breeder, but it is a deadly insult to the real sovereigns, and a Northern editor who would pass such counterfeit Democracy upon the people deserves the execration and loathing of all honest men.

Concord, (N. H.) Independent Democrat.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

"I have understood that Mr. Douglas's house has been thunderstruck lately; but that he wasn't at home. But I have no doubt God Almighty was feeling for him!"

The *Indianapolis Sentinel* gives this as a passage from Colonel Lane's speech at the recent State Convention of Indiana, and other papers have consequently denounced Col. L. for blasphemy. We had no doubt, when we saw the passage, of its being a fabrication, and so it turns out to be. The *Indiana State Journal* says that Col. Lane's remarks were as follows:

"The newspapers inform us that the house of this arch-traitor to Freedom has recently been stricken by lightning. In view of the enormity of his offenses, he (Lane) did not wonder at it. Douglas was not, however, at home. No doubt the lightning was feeling for him, but did not find him."

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Proposals have been made to purchase all Russian America, and the British Island of Vancouver. The first object will certainly be effected—the last probably not. The Administration is eagerly pursuing a project for the annexation of all the British American Provinces by purchase and commercial treaties.—*Phila. North Amer.*

At the residence of his son-in-law, General Waddy Thompson, in Greenville, on the 21st ultimo, Col. JOHN D. JONES, of Wilmington, N. Carolina. The deceased was the son of Major David Jones, who served with distinction in the war of the Revolution.

At Opelousas, Louisiana, on the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, Judge JOHN McLEAN, of New York.

At Warrenton Springs, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., NEAL, infant son of Dr. C. and Fannie R. Boyle, aged 10 months and 13 days.

[BY HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH.]
TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE
FOR DAILY NATIONAL ERA.

Cholera.—Market.—Rumors.

BALTIMORE, JULY 28.—Flour is dull, and prices nominal at previous rates. We have no particular change to notice in wheat and corn, both of which are active, 10,000 bushels of each being offered this morning.

It is rumored in town, that Col. Ogden has made appearances at the almshouse, situated three miles out of Baltimore.

The rumors in circulation, of several recent failures of influential Baltimore merchants, are totally unfounded.

From New York.

NEW YORK, JULY 28.—There have been four deaths by cholera at Franklin and one at Mount Street Hospital, since yesterday. Twenty-four cases are remaining. Number discharged, four. Cholera continues at New York, Buffalo, and Albany.

The flour market is dull. Cotton has declined. Stocks are dull and depressed.

Greystown Bombardment.

NEW YORK, JULY 28.—At a meeting of the Americans whose property was destroyed at Greystown, it was resolved to memorialize Congress to pay all the damages.

From Philadelphia.—Fights.—Markets, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 28.—A desperate fight took place last night between the Fairmount Engine Company and Moyamensing Hose Company. Three persons were dangerously, and one mortally wounded.

It is stated that Tucker has ample securities, and will be able to meet all liabilities. The breadstuffs market is dull and unchanged. Stocks depressed. Cholera at Cape May subsiding.

From Baltimore.—Cholera.

BALTIMORE, JULY 28.—Eight persons died of cholera at the Baltimore county almshouse, yesterday, and several cases have been reported to-day.

A Baltimore merchant, of the firm of Perkins & Traverser, fell out of a window, last night, in a somnolent state, and died this morning.

Ohio River.

WHEELING, JULY 28.—The water in the channel at this point is nineteen inches; at Pittsburgh, eighteen inches.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Senate, Friday, July 28, 1854.

Mr. Pearce submitted a resolution calling for information as to the destruction of San Juan del Norte, (or Greytown,) by Captain Hollins, in command of the United States sloop-of-war Cyane; and copies of any instructions given to Captain Hollins by the Government. Adopted.

Mr. Rusk moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill to incorporate the officers of the navy of the late Republic of Texas into the navy of the United States. And the motion was disagreed to—yeas 19, nays 22.

Mr. Mason moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

Mr. Stuart opposed the motion, and pressed the consideration of the River and Harbor bill. Messrs. Seward, Bell, Benjamin, and Chase, urged action at this moment upon the River and Harbor bill, even to the delay of all other business.

Mr. Mason's motion was rejected. On motion by Mr. Stuart, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor bill—yeas 35, nays 14, as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Geyer, Gillette, James, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Pearce, Pettit, Pratt, Rockwell, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Thomson of New Jersey, Wade, Walker, and Weller—35.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Brodhead,